

THE BRITISH COLONIST
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$10 00
Per Six Months, " " " 6 00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 25
Single Copies, " " " 10

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Is furnished to Subscribers for \$8 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:
L. P. FISHER is our authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.
A. D. McInnes, - - - - - Nanaimo.
S. T. Milne, - - - - - New Westminster.
H. Nelson, - - - - - Yale.
B. Bailey, - - - - - Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express, - - - - - Similkameen.
M. Merritt, - - - - - Fort Hope.
T. M. Loop, - - - - - Lillooet.
T. Cooper, - - - - - Port Douglas.
Capt. Peterson, - - - - - Lytton City.
L. P. Fisher, - - - - - San Francisco.
G. Street and F. Algar, - - - - - London.

What Great Britain has Done for Ireland.
The Montreal Herald thus abridges an article in a late number of the British Quarterly Review:

The present generation of British statesmen found Ireland a nation rent by divisions and agitated by such bitter passions that agriculture was neglected, commerce held in little account, and all ranks of society had become alike impoverished and reckless. Thus, the parks and mansions of the gentry bore the traces of neglect and poverty. Vast breadths of land were entirely out of tillage. The greater farms were for the most part grass, divided up into tracts by slovenly ditches. An enormous breadth of country was engrossed by miserable patches of potato fields, relieved by scanty crops of oats; while huddled in roadside hamlets, or in cabins that thickly dotted the landscape everywhere, the country swarmed with infinite crowds of human beings but one degree removed from pauperism. Under this lowest depth there existed a lower depth—a layer of society yet more wretched, in the form of a wide-spread pauper population, who crowded the roads, the fields, and the country towns, and eked out life in hopeless mendicancy. In 1836, a Parliamentary commission reported that in a population of seven and a half millions, Ireland had a pauper population of two and a half millions fastened to her soil and eating into her substance like a wasting cancer. Above this class were those already noticed representing a population of about four millions, whose condition may be described as a life-long struggle with poverty and distress, occasioned by the want of capital, habits of listless indolence and recklessness, exorbitant rents forced up by competition, an exhausted soil, incapable of returning the cost of seed and labor, both of which were but grudgingly bestowed upon land in which they felt no real ownership.

Above this class again were the middle-men and petty gentry, the most oppressive species of tyrants that ever lent assistance to the destruction of a country. For the most part uncivilized, they were also alien in faith and race from those under their sway. Their interest lay in screwing up rents to the uttermost farthing. They were the staple of the Orange Lodges and Brunswick Clubs in Ireland, maintained nominally for purposes of self defense, but in reality to coerce the Roman Catholic population.

Above all these classes there were the landed aristocracy, who, being for the most part absentees, were indifferent to the duties of property, unable or unwilling to manage their estates, and truly described as being at once extravagant and hopelessly in debt.

In short, Ireland was a country in which agriculture was a continuous effort to exhaust nature without thought or mercy; a country defaced by political intrigues, by agrarian crime, and by deeds of violence; in which a horde of mendicants covered the land, absorbing its fruits and impeding its husbandry.

Such was the land over which the Almighty stretched out his hand in the direst famine of modern times, filling up the cup of Ireland's misery till it ran over to an extent that made the stoutest heart full with sorrow, and the wisest of British statesmen look on with painful anxiety.

What did the Government of Great Britain in this fearful crisis? In the first place, England exhibited the most splendid example of charity—saved one—that has ever been witnessed on this earth. A sum equal to nearly \$40,000,000 was spent upon the present relief of this fearful mass of famishing pauperism.

In the second place, the British Government enacted for Ireland a poor law which compelled the landed proprietor to find employment for his own poor, or pay for their food and a home in the workhouse. Another provision of this poor law was one which shook off every recipient of public charity was compelled to surrender his land or supposed rights to the soil. Hence the unparalleled exodus, prompted by the landlords to rid themselves of the support of those who had no longer a shelter in the miserable cabins they were compelled to give up.

Thirdly: Large advances were made to Irish railway companies in order to augment the fund for wages, and so relieve the strain on the poor rates. Hence the railway system of Ireland is now the most flourishing in the empire, and a great cause of her commercial improvement.

Fourthly: A sum equal to about \$10,000,000 has been appropriated to promote the arterial drainage of Ireland; and sums of about \$7,000,000 have been voted under the Land Improvement Act. By these means out of 3,500,000 acres of un reclaimed, although reclaimed land, 2,000,000 acres have been brought into a state of cultivation, and for which purpose no less than 856 miles will be opened up of water courses for arterial drainage, without which cultivation would have been impossible.

Fifthly: The abolition of the middle-man tenure and the conversion of his title into an estate of fee simple, subject only to a rent charge from the head landlord, giving him a real interest in the improvement of property in which he has now a real title.

Sixthly: The enactment of the Encumbered Estates Act, by the operation of which in the course of ten years nearly one-twelfth part of the fee simple of Ireland has been transferred from insolvent owners and from Irish Courts of Equity to the hands of the English Courts of Equity, and the theatre of Ribbon Societies, and a waste among the surrounding properties. Of this class of Estates there were in 1844 no fewer than 1,000 in number, while 4,000 more were, by the insolvency of their owners, on the very verge of becoming "Estates in the Courts."

Seventhly, and the last amongst the many efforts of the Government on behalf of Ireland which we shall now enumerate, is her magnificent system of education established on the basis of religious equality, which has taken such deep root in the country that in 1858 the national schools of Ireland were instructing more than 800,000 children, at an expense to the State equal to \$1,350,000.

And now for a few comparative statistics: In 1853, the pauper population was about 2,500,000. In 1859, the number relieved by the unions were only 193,000. In 1836, the average weekly wages for labor was about 2s. 6d. sterling; in 1858, the average had risen to 7s. sterling per week. In 1832, the number of homicides in Ireland were 172, of robberies 465, of burglaries 568, of cattle notices 2006, of illegal meetings 425, of cattle houghings 435; total crimes, 4,180. In 1858-9 crime had dwindled down to its lowest point, only 5 convictions for homicide, not one case of illegal meeting, of seditious outrage, or of political violence; while, in 1859, nearly all the judges congratulated the grand juries on the general tranquillity.

Again, in 1839-43, the tonnage of Ireland was 337,000 tons; in 1843 it had risen to 786,000. In 1827-30, the foreign imports were valued at £1,500,000; in 1860 they exceeded \$5,000,000. In 1827-30, the consumption of tea was 4,070,000 lbs.; in 1855-58, there were consumed 10,590,000 lbs. In 1841, the live stock of Ireland had nearly doubled and was 435,300,000. Since 1845 the pressure of the population on the square mile of cultivated land has decreased by nearly half; the circulation of the Banks has increased by £2,000,000; and the deposits in the Savings Banks have been doubled. In 1835, the tenant holdings occupied only one-sixth of the soil; in 1859 they occupied two-thirds of this agricultural area. The rental, which when strained to the utmost, produced only £10,000,000, produces now over £15,000,000; and whereas the revenue of Ireland in 1829 was only £4,000,000, it is now equal to £7,000,000 sterling.

TESTAMENTS VS. CORKSCREWS.—A distinguished and popular divinity of a neighboring city tells a good story at the expense of the cloth. He says that he assisted lately at the laying of a cornerstone of a new church in the rural districts. During the ceremonies it was thought proper to read a chapter from the New Testament, and a call was made for the book. There were six clergymen present, who immediately felt in their pockets, but, strange to say, not one of them had a copy of the Testament about him, and being at a distance from any house, it was necessary to omit that portion of the exercises. The clerical portion of the party adjourned by invitation to the house of one of the deacons, where a collation was provided. A bottle of wine being brought in, a corkscrew was called for. Strange to say, each of the clerical gentlemen put his hand into his pocket and produced one of the needed instruments.—N. Y. Tribune.

POMOLOGICAL SPEED.—At the garden of Mr. Goodell, on A street, Marysville, is a dwarf pear-tree, set out four months ago, which has upon it several large, ripe pears, also a number of half-formed, well shaped pears, about a month from the blossom, while the top of the tree is surmounted with several clusters of blossoms, some of which are just forming into fruit. There are three distinct stages of progress from the blossom now visible on the tree, and if anybody can beat that we are anxious to hear from them. But we cannot let the reader off without one more story, as tough as the peach yesterday, we discovered that the kernel had burst the pit of the peach, and had actually pushed out two tiny, pea-green leaves, which were *en route* for a small hole at the stem end of the fruit when arrested.—Marysville Appeal.

PROGRESS OF THE SAN JOSE RAILROAD.—Ground was broken some two months since at San Francisco Creek, the dividing line between Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. Two miles of heavy embankment have already been completed. A number of men are at work, and the expectation is that a mile a week will be graded into each county from the already completed parts. Work is to be commenced in San Francisco county about the 1st of September. The iron has been ordered for the road, and is due here on the 1st of January. The purpose is to complete that portion of the road where the iron can earliest be used, as the grading can go on of course much faster after the track is laid part of the way.—San Jose Tribune.

Leonard Polk, B. shop of Louisiana, has been commissioned by the Montgomery Government as a Brigadier General in the Southern army, and assigned to the command of the Lower Mississippi. Bishop Polk graduated at West Point.

The New Orleans Delta says that the New York marine insurance companies cover losses by pirates, and not by privateers; therefore if the Northern courts condemn Southern privateers as pirates, the insurance companies will be liable.

As a body of men who joined a volunteer corps were marching out, one of the "awkward squad" in the front rank was out of step. His right-hand man seeing this said, "Bill, you're out of step," when Bill, looking scornfully, replied, "Be it then chance your'n."

At a recent launch on the Clyde, the bottle of liquid dashed at the vessel's bow failed to break, and was appropriated by two workmen, who mistaking the contents for wine, drank the liquid off, and discovered that they had been imbibing red ink.

CURLING'S
SPARKLING
EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE
OF
MAGNESIA!

Another supply of the above favorite Medicine

JUST RECEIVED
B V
LANGLEY BROS.

Quicksilver, Quicksilver.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents for the new India Quicksilver Mine, California, offer for sale Quicksilver of the best quality from the above named mine, in quantities to suit, at San Francisco MARKET RATES.
J. J. SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Wharf street.
To Quarrymen and Others.
SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P.M. on Saturday, 17th inst. for the grading of a building lot 60x90 feet on Wharf street. Tenders to state at per cubic yard for earth and stone, surveyor's measurement. The contractor to be responsible for all accidents, and complete the work within a specified time.
REED & McDONALD,
Wharf street.

FOR SALE—TO LET.
Fireproof Store to Let!
THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY JAMES BELL, next to Langley Bros., Yates street. Apply to
JAMES BELL.
LANGLEY BROS.

FOR SALE.
TENNENT'S GLASGOW DRAUGHT Ale, in hhd and barrels.
Tennent's Glasgow Bottled Pale Ale, in qts; Do do do Imperial do do; Oregon Cider, in barrels and casks.
For sale in lots to suit.
J. J. SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Wharf street.

FOR SALE,
To Arrive per "Isle of France,"
DIRECT TO NEW WESTMINSTER,
1000 BAGS BARLEY.
WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.
New Westminster, July 1st, 1861.

For Rent or Sale.
A FARM, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED and five acres of land, nearly one half under cultivation, about two miles from this town with or without the stock. For particulars apply to "M. L." at this office.

House and Lot For Sale Cheap.
THAT WELL-BUILT AND DESIRABLY-located House and Lot situated on Collins street, near the Catholic Church. The Lot is 30x129 feet, and the House is hard-finished throughout and very desirable for a small family. The Furniture will be sold with it if desired, as the owner is about leaving the Colony. Apply on the premises
a12 1w
WM. E. OUGHTON.

TO LOAN.
\$2500 TO LOAN FOR ONE, THREE, FIVE or TEN years, on good security.
Apply to
W. CULVERWELL
Office cor. Langley and Yates street.

Removal.
UNTIL MY NEW STORE IS FINISHED on the corner of Fort and Langley streets I have removed my place of business from Yates street to the Hudson Bay Company's Building in the old Fort Yard.
JAMES BELL

FOR RENT.
THAT BUILDING ON BROAD STREET, known as Assembly Hall, nine rooms and a large Hall above, in totality or in part.
Apply to
DR. CLEJON,
In the yard opposite Washington Restaurant.
a10 1w

"OLD BONES."
This well-known Horse is now for sale, Apply to WM. CULVERWELL.
a10 1w
Langley street.

Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED by late arrivals, and offer for sale, the following assortment:
BALES 24-point WHITE BLANKETS
do do BLUE do
do do SCARLET do
do 3-point WHITE do
do 3-point BLUE do
do 3-point SCARLET do
JUL 19 1m
JANION & GREEN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

PILOT COATS, assorted qualities
TWEED SUITS and 1000 SUITS
ASSORTED CLOTHING
Cases of CORDUROY TROUSERS
Cases of MOLESKIN do
Just received and for sale by the undersigned.
JUL 19 1m
JANION & GREEN.

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR several of the Yorkshire manufacturers, are constantly receiving shipments of Blankets, especially in manufacture for this market, and have now a large stock of the same on hand, of
Colors, Weights, Qualities and Sizes,
Which they offer for sale.
JUL 19 6m
JANION & GREEN.

PHILAN'S
BILLIARD SALOON.

THE ABOVE BILLIARD SALOON, with LIGHT FIRST CLASS PHILAN TABLES, is now open to the public. The Cushions on these Tables are the latest patent, and are a great improvement on their predecessors. The ROOM is fitted up so as to combine ELEGANCE with comfort. The BAR will be kept constantly supplied with the very choicest brands of
Wines, Liquors and Segars,
and the subscribers hope, by strict attention, to merit the patronage of all who admire and practice the GAME OF BILLIARDS.
DAN LYNCH,
M. E. HUGHES,
720 and 722 Montgomery st.,
Opposite the New Metropolitan Theatre,
San Francisco.

The subscriber begs to inform the public that the above mentioned BILLIARD SALOON is also intended to serve as a show and saleroom for
Philan's Patent Combination Cushions and Modern Billiard Tables,
and Billiard Trimmings of every description. Parties desirous of purchasing Billiard Tables will thus have an opportunity of selecting from a varied assortment, both in style and finish, and can also test the superiority claimed for the Cushions and Tables. Mr. DAN LYNCH will always be on hand, and ready to give all required information with regard to the merits of these justly celebrated Billiard Tables. The subscriber cordially invites all interested parties to call and examine.
M. E. HUGHES,
San Francisco,
Agent for Philan's Patent Combination Cushions and Modern Billiard Tables
a19 3m

M. PRAG.
Yates street.
offers for sale, cheap,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements
Bar Iron, Steel & Iron-Mongery,
STOVE & TINWARE
of every description.
Glass and Crockery Ware, Wood and Willow Ware &c. &c.
a15

COLONIAL BAKERY,
Government Street.
PODWYER, DEALER IN OREGON Produce, has constantly on hand Flour, Bacon, Hams, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Lard, and Apples, per arrival of every steamer.
Orders for Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c., punctually attended to.
a13 1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.
TENDERS
FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED Works will be received at the Office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, British Columbia:
I.
Construction of a Wagon Road, eighteen feet wide, on the second Portage Harrison-Lillooet Road, commencing where the twelve-foot-wide road terminates, about eight miles more or less from Pemberton. It is to include, beyond the point, the unfinished portion of the recent contract and is to terminate on Lake Anerson.
The payment to be half in cash and half in British Columbia Government Bonds, bearing interest of six per cent per annum.
One half of the bonds to be redeemed on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two, and the other half on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.
Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.
Tenders on the above will be received until the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

II.
Construction of a Wagon-Road from Boston Bar to Lytton, eighteen feet wide.
1. If the payment be made all in cash.
2. If the payment be made all in British Columbia Government Bonds, bearing interest of six per cent per annum, one-third redeemed on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; one-third on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the remainder on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.
Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

III.
Same Road, if constructed twelve feet wide with by-passes:
1. If payment be made all in cash.
2. If payment be all in British Columbia Government Bonds, same conditions as above.
Road to be completed by the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.
Tenders for numbers I and II will be received until the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

In each of the above works security of One Thousand and Four hundred dollars will be required, and one-fifth of the same will be retained for four months after completion of work, for repairs, etc.
The lowest tender, nor any, not necessarily accepted.
All the tenders to have fully and legibly written on the outside of the envelope the work for which it is a tender.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, British Columbia.
a15

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CHEMANIS REGISTER.
THE REGISTER OF ORIGINAL SETTLERS in Chemanis was closed on the 5th day of July last, pursuant to notice.
The persons whose names appear in such Register have made out their claim to the lots set opposite to their names.
The names mentioned in such Register are those so numbered on the official map.

Register of original settlers in Chemanis, whose title has been established pursuant to notice.
George Watson, Range VI, a
William Robertson, " VII, b
James Mars, " VII, 7
Robert Watson, " VII, 8
William Alexander Scott, " VII, 9
Thomas Cunningham, " VIII, 7
" " " VIII, 8

I hereby certify that the persons above mentioned have shown a prima facie title to the lots set opposite their respective names.
(Signed) GEORGE HUNTER CARY,
Attorney-General.

All the remaining lots in Chemanis (other than those pre-empted since the 5th day of July last) are now open to pre-emption under the conditions of the Pre-emption Proclamation.
J. D. PEMBERTON,
Surveyor-General.
LAND OFFICE, July 30, 1861. a15

Vancouver Island.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
4th July, 1861.

The following important notice to Mariners, communicated to this Government by the Naval Command-in-Chief, is hereby published for general information.
By command of His Excellency the Governor.
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
A rock has been recently discovered in Houston channel, by H. M. gunboat Grapple. It lies about one quarter of a mile from the N. W. side of Admiral Island—is about a cable's length in extent, and early uncovers at very low tides. From the south end of the rock, Point Southey (the north point of Admiral Island) bears N. N. E. 1/4 E. White Spit (N. W. point of Kuper Island) bears N. W. 1/4 W.
T. MAITLAND,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
H. M. S. Bacchante, Esquimaux, 1st July, 1861. a15

Real Estate Tax Act, 1860.
THE ASSESSMENT ROLL, AS FINALLY passed by the Court of Revision, having been this day published, all persons indebted thereunder are hereby notified that the amount of their liabilities must be paid into the Treasury within thirty days of this date. The Victoria Street Tax must also be paid within the same period.
G. T. GORDON,
Treasurer.

TRADE LICENSE ACT, 1861.
Copies of the Assessment Roll can be obtained at Messrs. Hibben & Carswell's Library. a10

PERSONS LIABLE UNDER SECTION 2 of this Act are requested to pay into the Treasury, immediately, the amount of their several licences due on the 1st of July, 1861.

Under Section 2 are included—
Barriers and Attorneys,
Auctioneers,
Estate Agents,
Bartenders,
Persons keeping Billiard Tables and Bowling Alley.

G. T. GORDON,
Treasurer.
TREASURY, July 25th. a12

LANDING
EX "KAFFIR CHIEF,"
From London.

BLACK GLASS SILKS, ALPACAS, Haberdashery, Olive Oil, Bright Vermilion, White Lead, Pie Fruits, Mustards, Sauces, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Brushes, etc.

Brandy, Rum, Whisky, &c.
For sale by
HENRY NATHAN,
9, Wharf street.

CHAS. F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN TYPE Presses, Printing Material, Linos, Card stock, &c. Nos. 111 and 113 Clay street San Francisco, 1861. a10

NOTICES.
NOTICE.
I HAVE APPOINTED MR. ALFRED Waddington to act as my Attorney during my temporary absence from Victoria.
C. VERYDEN.
Victoria July 16, 1861. a18

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that the firm of Schaefer and Loewen has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
JOSEPH LOEWEN.
EUGENE SCHAEFER.
a10 1m
Victoria, Aug. 3, 1861.

Co-Partnership Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership between A. W. PATTERSON and THOS. BURNES, carrying on business on Government street, at the establishment known as the Lyceum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by A. W. PATTERSON, and all claims against the said partnership must be presented to him for payment.
A. W. PATTERSON.
THOS. BURNES.
Victoria, August 5, 1861.

A. W. PATTERSON respectfully informs his friend and public that he will continue business at the old stand, THE LYCEUM. a17

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE of the late Captain Archibald Jamieson, of the steamer Cariboo, must be duly attested and lodged with Mr. James Lowe, at his Office in Piddock's brick building, Yates street, within sixty days from date hereof, and all those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the same to him.
WILLIAM IRVING,
Executor. a10 2m
Victoria, 5th August, 1861.

NOTICE.
PERSONS WHO SOLD PROPERTY to CHARLES BENNETT, a resident of Victoria in 1858, will render an important service to the widow, by furnishing her with information in relation thereto.
Address, Mrs. C. BENNETT, care of C. E. Buckingham 55 Commercial street San Francisco, Cal. a17 1m

Wanted Immediately.
LABORERS TO WORK ON THE ESQUIMAUX ROAD. Apply at Mr. Green's Office, on Government street, to
JOSEPH W. TRUTCH
a12 2t

\$100 REWARD.
A REWARD OF \$100 WILL BE PAID for the recovery of the body of the late Captain Archibald Jamieson, of the steamer Cariboo.
a15 1t
WM. IRVING.

REMOVAL.
G. SANDRIE HAS REMOVED HIS Fruit, Cigar and Tobacco Store, to GOVERNMENT STREET, corner Tronca Alley. a12 1m

St. Andrew's Society,
VICTORIA, V. I.
INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 3d, 1860.
FOR THE RELIEF OF SCOTCHMEN, or their descendants who may be in distress, and to give counsel and assistance to immigrants on their arrival here. Applications for pecuniary aid or advice to be made to the Managers.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.
His Excellency Governor Douglas, C. B., &c.
HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.
His Honor Judge Cameron. His Honor Judge Begbie.
PRESIDENT.
Capt. James M. Reid.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Capt. James Duncan. Mr. J. Gordon McKay.

MANAGERS.
Mr. J. A. McCrea. Mr. A. Clink.
Mr. W. Muir. Mr. M. Munro.
Mr. A. F. Main.
CHAIRMAN.
Rev'd M. Macfie.
PHYSICIAN.
Alex. Kennedy, M. D.
TREASURER.
Mr. J. M. Robertson.
WARDEN.
Mr. Thos. Gorrie.
a17 3m
WM. WALLS,
Secretary.

EX "MARCELLA," FROM LONDON
Now Landing, and for sale by the Undersigned:
PORTER IN BOTTLE—150 cases of Taylor, Walker & Co.'s celebrated Porter, bottled at the Victoria Stores.

PALE ALE IN BOTTLE—100 cases, each 4 dozen.

PALE ALE IN HOPS.

OLIVEN'S STORES, Viz.: Pickles, Sardines, Oatmeal, Curry Powder, Anchovies, Mustard, Jams, Salad Oil, Dried Herbs, Spices.

TIN PLATES—Assorted qualities and sizes. 10 boxes.

SHEET IRON—Assorted sizes and qualities.

BANCA TIN IN SLABS—And Sheet Zinc.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON—Assorted sizes.

SOLDER BRASS WIRE.

COPPER SHEATHING & BRAZIER'S COPPER.

BALES BLANKETS.

CANES CLOTHING—CLOTH CAPS.

CANES BEST STEEL and SAWS, ass'd, etc., etc., etc.

and 1m
JANION & GREEN.

GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Wharf street, foot of Yates,
VICTORIA, V. I.
a12 1t

PAINTER & CO.
PRACTICAL PAINTERS, and Dealers in Type, Presses, Printing Materials Ink, Paper, Cards, &c., &c.
510 Clay Street, above Sansome
San Francisco.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
For Fire and Life Assurance
AT HOME AND ABROAD
CAPITAL £1,250,000 STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents for Victoria.
JANION & GREEN.
Victoria, August, 1860. (121 0m)

Tuesday Morning, August 20, 1861.

Major Downie's Meeting.

At eight o'clock last evening about 250 citizens met at Moore's Hall to hear Major Downie's report of his explorations at Bute Inlet. On the stage were two maps—one representing the head of Bute and its surroundings, and the other the Bella-Coola and Chilacoten countries.

The Major commenced describing the Inlet and then proceeded to tell of his journey up Hermatser River—the main river emptying into the Inlet. After ascending a few miles, himself and partner—a Mr. McDonald—came to a small tributary which they named Waddington River. At the head of this stream was an immense field of ice, which they called Waddington's Glacier. Finding they could not get up they returned to the main river and after two days travel encountered canyons and falls, over which it was impossible to draw their canoe. They then tried land travel and arrived at a river called Bella-Coola, down which a tribe of interior Indians are said to come for salmon every summer. The explorer here stated, *par parenthesis*, that the Indians at Bentinck Arm always cook their salmon; the fish as soon as taken are cooked—not dried. This is in accordance with a law existing among the tribe. Perpendicular mountains are met here on every side. After leaving the Bella-Coola the explorer followed the main river to a point where they saw larger mountains ahead than they had passed. The travelling was very dangerous, but Major Downie's partner was more like a goat than a man, and a jump of fifteen or twenty feet was nothing to him. The main river was finally lost in an aperture in the mountains, at a point by all odds the most miserable he had seen in British Columbia. The mountains ran straight up and down—not even a bear trail was visible—and where a bear can't get along there's a poor show for a wagon road. Despairing of getting through they returned to the head of the Inlet, after an absence of fifteen days. They then tried Memier River, a stream to the southward of the main river; but after going up fifteen miles they had to return, owing to canyons and falls. By the Memier the Llocoet Indians are said to come through to the coast every year; but the Major said from what he saw he was of opinion that no available trail could be opened up. The country is too rough for cheap packing or any packing at all. The distance traveled by the explorers in ascending the main river was about fifty miles.

After returning from their unsuccessful search for an overland route, the Major said that his partner started up the coast to look for minerals, while he came hither to tell the people what he had seen. The Nanaimo folks were very anxious to get some information about alleged gold discoveries on the Inlet; and when he told them he had found none they would hardly believe him. He had got some black sand, but he did not believe there was gold enough on the whole coast of British Columbia to pay a man a dollar a day.

With regard to the other resources of Bute: the timber is spruce; farming land is not of much account—the soil being too light. Rain falls most of the season. Everything considered, he believed that money invested anywhere else on the coast would pay better than if put in at Bute. The head of the Inlet had been taken up by Nanaimites; but if the route had really existed he would have soon taken a crowd of Victorians there in his schooner, and the notices would have come down.

In conclusion, the Major expressed himself as prepared to answer questions from the audience, and in reply to Mr. De Cosmos, said that salmon on the Inlet were plenty; the timber and soil were light. Up to Memier for a short distance, the timber seemed tolerable, but taken all in all, he had seen nothing on the Inlet to justify any man in spending money or time by going there.

Mr. C. B. Young said the Major deserved the thanks of the meeting, and as his explorations had saved many of us a great many dollars and much time, he proposed that a collection be taken up to defray his expenses.

The Major remarked that for himself he asked nothing; but he thought the expenses of his partner and the Indians should be paid.

A collection was then taken up, and quite a respectable sum raised.

Mr. Young then called upon the Major to vindicate his character from certain aspersions that had been cast upon it by parties who accused him of having induced the Indians with the Antelope explorers to desert.

The Major proceeded to make a statement, which was in substance that the Indians had left the Antelope party because they did not like two of the crew; that he had done all in his power to induce them to return, offering them blankets, etc., but all to no purpose.

Mr. Price, one of the leaders of the Antelope party, said he endorsed every word the Major had uttered on that point. He was entirely guiltless of the charge laid upon him.

The Major replied that Mr. Waddington had yesterday stated that he (the Major) had given the Indians rum to desert.

Mr. Price gave the statement an unqualified denial, but added that Mr. Waddington had been told so by parties whom he considered reliable.

After some further remarks, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Major Downie, and the people separated, probably not as well pleased as if a mountain of gold had been discovered on Bute, but still evidently bent on being as jolly as possible under the circumstances.

WM. WELCH—The mate of the schooner Colonist, was before the police magistrate yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, he having, as was alleged in the complaint, shipped on the schooner for San Francisco, received an advance of thirty-five dollars, and afterwards refused to go aboard. Owing to a lack of proof as to the accused having signed the ship's articles, the magistrate bound accused over to appear for trial on the 8th of October, by which time it is expected the vessel will have returned, and the necessary evidence will be forthcoming.

BODY OF JOHN SPARKS FOUND.—The body of the late John Sparks, mate of the steamer Cariboo at the time of the explosion, was found yesterday floating near the mouth of the harbor and brought to the barracks, where a coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held. The same verdict was rendered as in previous inquests on the bodies recovered after the calamity. The body of deceased was somewhat decomposed, and disfigured, though easily recognized from the clothes and papers found on it. Mr. Sparks was aged about thirty years; was a sober, industrious man, and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end.

EXPLOSION COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Governor to enquire into the circumstances attendant on the explosion of the steamer Cariboo, met yesterday at the Police Barracks. The Commission consists of Capt. McKenzie, Engineers Newton and Evans, of the flag ship Bacchante, and A. F. Pemberton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate. No business beyond ordering the issuance of summonses for the appearance of witnesses at 12 o'clock to-day, was transacted.

FUNERAL OF JOHN SPARKS.—The funeral of Mr. Sparks took place yesterday. The remains were taken to the Fort street Church, where an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Macfie, and the interment was made in the Church Reserve cemetery. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, whose members have kindly provided for the temporary wants of the bereaved widow.

A RECOMMENDATION.—The coroner's jury summoned yesterday to inquire into the causes attending the death of John Sparks, a victim to the explosion of the Cariboo, recommended that one of the gunboats be dispatched to Shoal Point and instructed to fire several guns over the water, in the hope that other bodies may by that means be recovered.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HECATE"—ACCIDENT.—H. M. surveying steamer Hecate arrived from a northern tour at eight o'clock last evening. We learn that on her return trip she struck a rock in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery, and received such injuries that she will have to be sent to San Francisco for repairs. The vessel leaked so much that the pumps were kept at work to free her from water.

TOWED OUT.—The steamer Caledonia yesterday towed the barkentine Constitution out of the harbor. The latter vessel is bound to one of the Sound mills for a cargo of lumber, to be taken to Honolulu.

THE OLD BRIDGE.—The bars have been removed from the old bridge, with the intention, we presume, of again opening it to public travel. Whether wagons and other vehicles will be permitted to cross it, we are uninformed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Yesterday, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, P. M., the Speaker being the only member present, promptly adjourned the House of Assembly till this afternoon at three o'clock.

ATTENTION.—P. M. Backus will sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, by order of the underwriters, a quantity of goods, ex Kafir Chief; also, Oregon hams, shoulders, etc.

The Deluge Company had a wash with their apparatus last evening—drawing water from the cistern at the corner of Government and Yates streets.

PORT OF ENTRY.—Alberni (Stamp's settlement) has been made a port of entry by a proclamation of His Excellency Governor Douglas.

OVER DEE.—The bark Glimpse is now out twenty days from San Francisco, and the bark True Briton, thirty-six days from the same port.

Chas. Burnaby, for breaking a barber's chair, was yesterday sentenced to pay costs of court—fourteen shillings.

The Repeal of the Indian Liquor Law. Editor BRITISH COLONIST:—May I beg the use of your columns to place before the public a petition to the upper Branch of our Colonial Legislature, not to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians.

The Bill before the House of Assembly to repeal the present prohibitory law has passed its second reading, and there is room for apprehension that notwithstanding the petition presented against its passage, its progress through that branch will not be arrested.

Without impugning the motives of members who are disposed to venture upon an experiment so fraught with danger to all the interests of the country, it is happily the privilege of all who doubt the wisdom of the policy which dictates the new legislation, constitutionally to oppose it in the other branch, and it is unhappily necessary to pray the Queen to disallow it, and to enlist the well-known influence of the officers of the various Missionary Societies in the Parent Land, and of the Aborigines' Protection Society, to secure the exercise of the Royal prerogative to save the Indian race from destruction, and the new colony from demoralization and savage warfare.

It is with great reluctance that I take ground against any measure sustained by public men whom I greatly respect, but thirty-four years of ministerial life, chiefly spent where Indian character and habits were necessary subjects of observation and study, must plead my justification.

The petition is in court the country population should express themselves on a matter so deeply affecting the safety and interests of themselves and families. In each settlement let some immediately exert themselves to procure signatures. Let them be put in two columns on *fo-scrap paper*, and sent here to be attached to the list here obtained. They can be addressed to me, or to the Colonial Office. Prompt and united action is demanded.

VICTORIA, Aug. 19, 1861.

EPHRAIM EVANS

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Vancouver's Island in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honorable House:

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of

Her Majesty's Colony of Vancouver's Island humbly sheweth:

That your Petitioners have learned with profound regret, that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of this Colony, to repeal the law which prohibits the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and that it is proposed to legalize each sale, under regulations which have not yet transpired.

That your Petitioners regard the contemplated legalization of such sale with most serious and painful apprehension, as being an immensely dangerous experiment, at variance with the long established policy of all the British North American Provinces.

That the inhabitants and legislatures of those Provinces, from their intimate acquaintance with Indian character and habits, during more than a century, have been the more confirmed in their conviction, that the existence of laws prohibiting such traffic, and their enforcement to the utmost extent practicable, are essential to the preservation and improvement of the aborigines,—to the prevention of crime, and the maintenance of peace between the barbarous and civilized races; and thereby to the avoidance of heavy expenditure and loss of life in the subjugation of the Indians.

That the legalization of the sale to Indians would greatly increase the consumption of the deleterious compounds now surreptitiously sold to them by illicit traders;—because it is to be feared that there would be found among licensed dealers some wares which would prompt them to the manufacture of those cheaply produced poisonous drinks, it is certain that the authorization of the traffic would render the detection of illicit traders much more difficult than under the existing law, and thereby increase their number and their power of combination for evil.

That the outlying farms and settlements on this Island, and its dependencies, and all boats and small vessels trading on its coasts, will be constantly imperilled if uncivilized Indians be allowed to possess and carry with them intoxicating liquors, and such peril would require a military or naval force to be always at hand to guard against or punish depredation and murder.

That the legalization of the liquor trade with savage tribes would operate disastrously on the development of the Colony for years to come by deterring persons in the other Provinces, who are conversant with Indian character, from emigrating to this Colony or to British Columbia, with their families, and thus prevent the introduction of much capital, and of a class of settlers best adapted to subdue the forests, to develop our agricultural resources, and to permanently augment the revenue of the Colony.

That it would be an act of great injustice to the inhabitants of adjacent foreign territories, and to those of British Columbia, who are likely to have infant settlements planted on their exposed coasts, and to have a growing trade carried on in small vessels, to have their coasts and waters infested by hordes of barbarians, furnished here, by authority of law, with incentives to plunder and violence, which it has ever been the effort of civilized communities to keep out of their hands.

That by any legislative sanction of the liquor trade among the aborigines, drunkenness and other too prevalent vices would be indefinitely increased and the success of religious agencies employed for their civilization be painfully retarded.

That the expense which would be incurred in the inspection necessary to guard against the sale of poisonous adulterations,—in the detection of illicit traffic under the improved facilities for its operations in the arrest of disorderly Indians, and in suppressing and punishing from affairs which would inevitably result from the extension of the traffic, would far exceed the amount necessary for vigorously enforcing the present, or a more rigorously enforcing the present, or a more rigorous prohibitory law.

That your Petitioners believe, that the enactment of more stringent laws for the detection and repression of the liquor traffic with Indians, even if including the authorization of the military and naval authorities, and of all civil magistrates and constables, to seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors found in the possession of Indians, or secreted on the coasts of the Colony or its dependencies, or being conveyed in boats or other vehicles not authorized by license or custom-house clearance to convey them, would be more conducive to the welfare of the Indians, and to the safety and morality of the Colony, and much less expensive to the government in its outworking than any legislation which would authorize their indiscriminate sale.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House, that no law may be enacted to authorize the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians.

BIRTH.

In Victoria, on the 19th Aug., the wife of the Rev J. B. Good, of a son.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

August 19.—Schr Rebecca, McAlmond, Port Townsend.
Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Townsend.
Sloop Teuplar, Francis, N. W. Coast of V. I.
Schr Amelia, Thornton, San Juan.
Schr Surprise, McKay, S. W. Coast of V. I.
Sloop Alarm, Rollins, Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Aug. 19.—Sloop Sherman, Whitford, New Westminster.
Canoe James, Miller, San Juan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW LANDING

Ex Late Arrivals

Brown Drills and Sheetings.

30-INCH SHIRTINGS.

Bleached Sheetings, Assorted Widths.

BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS.

Prints and DeLaines, in Great Variety.

BRESS and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Alexandre's Genuine Kid Gloves.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS.

FLANNELS, HOSIERY, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, new pattern.

Paper Hangings, Druggets.

MATTING, HOLLANDS, HEMP CARPETS

AGENCY FOR

JEWETTS and COMMONS OIL CLOTH

For cash, or to first class, prompt paying trade, at a discount from market rates.

FRANK BAILEY,

110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco

Wright & Sons,

ARCHITECTS,

Corner YATES and LANGLEY STS.

J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Union Wharf,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

And Battery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. D. CARROLL,
Wholesale Dealer and Importer

OF—

Wines and Liquors,

9 YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

Offers For Sale,

Direct English Importations:

100 cases, 4 doz each, (Victoria Stores) Porter;
50 cases, 4 doz each, Pale Ale;
50 cases James Hennessy's Brandy;
50 cases Muir's Brandy, fancy bottles;
500 cases Swain, Boord & Booth's Old Tom Gin
300 cases Holland Gin, anchor brand;
50 cases Worthington's Scotch Whisky;
50 cases Old Port Wine;
25 cases Jamaica Rum;
50 cases Old Sherry Wine;
25 cases Swain, Boord & Co's Ora Bitters.

Direct French Importations:

10 1/2-casks J. Robin and Bonn Old Cogniac;
10 1/2-casks L'Eleveirois Roche Brandy;
20 cases Bordeaux Wine, St. Julien;
20 cases Marcellis Wine, Bergans;
50 cases St. Julien, J. Durand;
Choice of B. gundy and Superfine Claret;
50 baskets E. Chiqu Champagne;
10 cases Veuve Yguo Ponsardin Champagne;
Curacon, Anisette, White Wine, etc.

American Liquors:

50 cases, 10 gals. each, High Proof 65;
25 lbs Bourbon Whisky;
Hosteler's Bitters, Booker's Bitter's,
Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps;
Ginger Wine and Brandy, Oregon Cider,
California Wines, Syrups, etc.

All Goods Warranted and Sold at the

Lowest Market Rates.

All orders promptly attended to, and a liberal discount for cash.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.
These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure, and are not on the bowels, but on the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, remove all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt to follow critical times, to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysteria, dropsy, and all of those similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.
No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the throat be well rubbed into the chest, and if the patient is not able to lie down, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head.—Diseases of the Head.
More persons die annually from diseases of the head than the unlearned suppose. In such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.
It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these celebrated Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the fore-runners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throat
Asthma	Jaundice	Jaundice	Stomach
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints	Liver Complaints	Stomach
Bleaches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Symptoms of Rheumatism
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Tumours
Colic	Gout	Uterine Obstructions	Uterine Obstructions
Constipation	Headache	Sciatica, or King's Evil	Weakness, from what cause
Croup	Indigestion	Sciatica, or King's Evil	Weakness, from what cause
Cutaneous Eruptions	Worms of all kinds	Sciatica, or King's Evil	Weakness, from what cause
Dropsy		Sciatica, or King's Evil	Weakness, from what cause

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

DR. CURTIS & MOORE, Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.

THE POPULARITY OF THESE BITTERS is justly due to the purity of the materials of which they are prepared, and the delicate combination of simple alteratives and tonics so well calculated to act upon every part of the digestive organs, and through them to reach and cure all complaints arising from a diseased condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

Greeley's BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS are highly nourishing and fattening, and as a Tonic for old people, delicate ladies, consumptive patients, and all weakly persons, they cannot be surpassed. In all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief and impart a strength, heat and tone to the system. For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaints, Weakness, or Debility, Flatulency and Nausea, and all complaints consequent upon a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, they are not equalled. As an agreeable stomachic, they are much admired; they sharpen the appetite, brighten the intellect, and infuse new life and vigor. No one who uses these Bitters can be subject to an attack of Fever and Ague or Diarrhoea. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two doses, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers and Liquor Merchants everywhere.

GEO. W. SNELL, General Agent,

120 Washington street, San Francisco.

For sale by W. H. OLIVER, Victoria.

EXTRA FLOUR,

SELECTED BY MYSELF IN OREGON,

and warranted just the thing

FOR BAKER'S USE,

Also, various brands

Common and Superfine FLOUR,

Suitable for Jobbing and Indian Trade.

I am in receipt of the above ex every steamer, and will be happy to sell at lowest market rates.

GOSHEN and FRESH BUTTER, eggs, lard, bacon, hams, and a well selected stock of choice California Groceries, always on hand.

Boatmen, Restaurant and Housekeepers, are solicited to favor me with their patronage, as they will always find good goods and cheap.

R. DERHAM, Baker and Grocer,

22 Johnson Street, below Waddington Alley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural & Horticultural

SOCIETY

OF—

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of this Society will be held in Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1861, at which the following premiums will be awarded, viz:—

CLASS A.

SECTION 1—CATTLE.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, \$10 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the 3rd best do do do do do do do do 2 00
For the best two years old, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 5 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the 3rd best do do do do do do do do 2 00
For the best three years old, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 2 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 1 00
For the best Bull of any age 5 00

SECTION 2—HENS AND COWS.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, \$10 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the best two years old, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 5 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the best three years old, calved after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 2 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 1 00
For the best Cow of any age 5 00

SECTION 3—RAMS.

For the best Ram, lambed after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, \$5 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the best Hogget or Gimmer, lambed after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 10 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 5 00
For the best 2 shear, lambed after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, 2 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 1 00
For the best Ram of any age 5 00

SECTION 4—EWES AND LAMBS.

For the best pen of 4 lambs, lambed after the 1st Jan. 1859, 1861, \$5 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the best pen of 5 ewes, 5 00
For the 2nd best do do do do do do do do 3 00
For the best two samples of wool: The best fleece of fine wool, 5 00
By length of staple, 5 00

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!
Holloway's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.
Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases, may be presently relieved by the following remedy, by the proper and diligent use of this emulsion, and suitable treatment, where required, should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills: are many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both the sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.
These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more effectual than this Ointment, and none can be used with so equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions, or using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.
From the Folks's Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860.
BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said that he had heard from a friend that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he said, that he had been told that he was incurable, or, as he said, it could not be worse than he was, said Mr. Cox, because by their use as sound men, and healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, or the power of long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.
The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which is impure, floating through each vessel, and high in the temperature, and the blood is impure.

[illegible]

Legs	Chiezo foot	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Breasts	Cellulitis	Gout	Skin-diseases
Hands	Chapped Hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Of the Mouth	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Tumours
Of the Eyes and Ears	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Ulcers
Of the Nails	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Wounds

There is a considerable saving by taking the correct sizes.

B—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

— CURTIS & MOORE, Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

Old
Sachem
Bitters



&
Wigwam
Tonic.

THESE UNEQUALLED BITTERS
and TONIC are now meeting with unparalleled

PEPSIA, DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE or irregularity of the stomach, they will be found efficient remedy, as well as a most wholesome and palatable Tonic.

preventive of Chills and Fever, they have no ill, and have with thousands become an indispensable family medicine; being perfectly pure, and free from any deleterious substance, can be taken by all, young and old, male and female, with benefit.

and by the principal Grocers, Druggists and Wine
Merchants throughout the country.
For sale by

10 cm

WATERBURY'S Cough Lozenges

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat.

tion, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are un-
g. Being free from every hurtful ingredient,
may be taken by the most delicate female, or the

...and also a powerful auxiliary to the vocal

pared and sold in Boxes and Tins, of various
by Thomas Keating, Chemist, etc., No. 79, St.
Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all

3.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to
 note that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges"
 are engraved on the Government's Stamp, and

RE. OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Calne, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.
—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine

a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found relief from them that I am determined for the never to be without a box of them in the

you consider the above testimonial of any ad-
 vice, you are quite at liberty to make what use of

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
W. J. TRIGG.
THOMAS KEATING, ESQ.

Searby, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

LANDING
KAFFIR CHIEF.

FROM LONDON.

NEE'S OLD TOM, in hhds;
NDY—fine pale in or casks;

XXXV, in qr casks and cases;

HOOKS, Shot, etc.

E. STAMP & CO.,
Wharf street.

FROM PARIS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Yard opposite Washington Restaurant,
treatment of all Diseases without Mercury.

Torria Coal Company.

AL AND WOOD.
UNDERSIGNED HAVE ALWAYS

JOHN T. LITTLE & CO., Agents,
City Wharf, foot of Yates street.

BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED
Published by Amor DeCosmos, Govern

Monday morning, August 20, 1901.